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L. E. C. GODD, 4TH EDITION

ESTABLISHED 1859.

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A Good 3rd—

'CLUB' \$15.00

A Whisky that is perfect with 'TAN-

CAN' Water.

SOLE AGENTS:

H. PRICE & CO.,

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MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

9 p.m.—Auction of Crown Lands at the

Public Works Department's Office.

Meeting.

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Cricketers

Cricket Club at Pavilion.

Miscellaneous.

Transfer Books of Douglas Steamship

Co., Ltd., Close from this day to 28th

inst inclusive.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, September 20—

5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Hongkong Cricket

Club, in City Hall.

Goods per Tientsin not cleared at 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, September 21—

Goods per Australia unclaimed after

this date at Noon will be subject to

rent and landing charges.

THURSDAY, September 22—

Noon—Meeting of The Hongkong Steam

Water Boat Co., Ltd., at the Registered

Office.

12.15 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of

The Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf &

Godown Co., Ltd., at Messrs Jardine,

Matheson & Company's Office.

Transfer Books of William Powell, Ltd.,

closed from this date to 27th Septem-

ber inclusive.

Goods per Munda not cleared at 4 p.m.

on this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, September 24—

Noon—Meeting of The National Bank of

China, Ltd., at the Bank Premises.

CLARETS.

FINEST VINTAGES

FROM THE MOST

CELEBRATED

CHATEAUX.

IN EXCELLENT

CONDITION.

B. St. Etienne (Red

Capote) \$8.00 \$ 9.00

C. St. Julien (Red

Capote) 10.00 11.00

D. La Rose (Red

Capote) 13.50 14.50

Chateau Haut Brion

Larivet 20.00 22.00

Chateau Mouton

D'Armailhacq 24.00 26.00

Chateau Pontet

Canet 28.00 —

Chateau La Tour

Carnet 33.00 —

Chateau Buzan

... .. 48.00 —

Chateau Lafite

... .. 54.00 —

A. S. WATSON & Co., Limited.

ALEXANDRA

BUILDINGS.

BIRTH.

At Blanche Cottage, Scott's Rd., Tang-
lin on Sept 9th, the wife of WALTER
MAKRECK, of a Daughter.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 4.30 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1904.

THE CHURCH CRISIS IN SCOT-
LAND.

ON Tuesday we gave the gist of the
issues at law between the Free Church
and the United Free Church of Scot-
land, and it must be conceded that the
decision given upon those issues, that
the Highland remnant, aloof from the
union with Presbyterians, are the only
true members of the Free Church of
Scotland, is the most important and
far-reaching dictum that the House of
Lords has uttered. It seems impos-
sible to carry it out literally. It would
be necessary to disentangle Free Church
property from the property of the
United Free Church, and even if this
were achieved without prolonged and
ruinous litigation, it is no disrespect to
the winners in the appeal to say that
they are simply incapable of carrying
on the agencies that the House of Lords
have put under their control. The
Courts have sought to do with the
question of many or few, or even with
the expediency of the reversal of the
decision of the courts below. The
seven learned judges who, by a majority
of five to two, allotted the trust prop-
erty of the Free Church to a score of
ministers of Gaelic congregations, did
so because these twenty with their ad-
herents, are in the eyes of the law, the
only Free Church of Scotland. The
identity of a church consists in the
unity of its doctrines. These may de-
velop and even change with the process
of years, only the church must be pre-
pared to pay the legal penalty. A body
of men has no more right than a single
individual to propose a bequest or dona-
tion for the propagation of one doctrine
and use it for the teaching of another,
and the minority who insist on inculcat-
ing the old doctrine, are the holders of
the trust. The inconsistency between the
teaching of the Free Church and that
of the United Presbyterians is undoubt-
ed. The Free Church, of Disruption
times, held 'the right and duty of the
civil magistrate to support an Establish-
ment of religion,' and 'the lawfulness
and desirableness of a right
connection between Church and State.'
(Chalmers). While the United Presby-
terian doctrine is diametrically op-
posed to any connection. 'It is not
competent to the Civil magistrate to
give legislative sanction to any creed in
provinces to provide for the expense of
the ministrations of religion out of the
national resources.' The Free Church
'quitted a vitiated Establishment, but
would rejoice in returning to a pure
one.' As years rolled on it became
obvious that there was no prospect
of ever regaining the pure establi-
shment, and so staunch a Free Kirker
as Dr Candlish, the associate and
successor of Dr Chalmers, mooted a
project of union with the United Pres-
byterians in 1863. Thirty-seven years
later this union was effected, and the
House of Lords now decides that the
resulting body is not the Free Church
and cannot hold Free Church property,
even though much of that property is
the gift of men still living and who
have consented to the union. 'The
principle laid down must be law, but it
is not justice and not common sense.
One illustration will make this clear.
By the decree of the Vatican Council
on Papal Infallibility the teaching of
the Roman Church as to the necessity of
regarding a papal judgment as an article
of Catholic faith was altered and under
the legal definition of a church as 'a body
of Christians associated together under
a definite contract involving the mainte-
nance of definite principles,' the Catholic
Church itself might be called upon to
forfeit property held before 1870. There
is probably no church a hundred years
old that has not varied, and Lord
Macnaghten dissenting from the major-
ity claimed the right of a church so to
vary without a disabling breach of con-
tinuity. Yes, say their Lordships, you
may progress, but trust funds cannot,
and the dead hand holds the property.
What will the result be? Lord James
expressed the sincere hope that some
way would be found to avoid the capture
by either litigant of the spoils of war, so
that he may be regarded as assenting on
legal grounds to a decision which his con-
science resents. There is fortunately a

breathing time before the parties, as no-
thing can be done under it till a formal
decree is pronounced by the Court of
Session in October. Both parties are
made up of honourable men whose one
object is the good of the church, men
who are incapable of seeking personal
aggrandisement, and the very fact that
the law has spoken and made the minor-
ity the masters, will lead to a scheme
for the avoidance of real injustice. It
is not for an outsider to interfere in a
family quarrel. The majority may re-
turn to the fold they have been declared
to have left. The property may be
shared. It seems impossible that the
Highland Constitutionalists can under-
take the obligations that this decision
has given them by entrusting to their
charge property so vast. It is, indeed,
more probable that peace will be born
of war.

THE PUBLIC WORKS.

THE estimates for 1905, as placed be-
fore the Legislative Council on Thursday
afternoon, are encouraging to a degree.
They come as the harbinger of better
times. We say better times, for we
believe that although the Colony has
progressed remarkably during
late years the advancement would
have been much more pronounced had
there been no embargo placed upon it
by a cheese-paring Government who
thought more of flaunting a surplus to
Downing Street than of improving the
conditions of life here and so making
the Island a magnet to population and
to commerce. As His Excellency the
Governor indicated in his speech, the
estimates are practically of a public
works character, and that is the type of
estimates required here. The greater
the amount of money spent upon the
Colony to make its services adequate to
the needs of *fin de siècle* civilisation the
greater the amount of money that will
find its way into the Colony and in-
directly into the coffers of the Treasury.
By keeping all the requisites of free
commerce up-to-date, business will
flow into the port in preference to any
other near by. Thus the danger of a
rival port springing into existence and
competition, can be effectively done
away with. Out in the East Hongkong
has the onerous and responsible charge
of safeguarding British commercial
interests, and to carry out that task
effectively she must be prepared to
lay out the financial effort to
catch the financial mackerel. How
necessary it is to push along the public
works is fully realised by Sir Matthew
Nathan and Mr May, that fact being
indicated by the estimates just sub-
mitted. They are the largest, we
believe, that have yet been before the
Council, and both the Governor and
the Colonial Secretary deserve congratu-
lations for showing a keen disposition
to depart from the parsimonious policy
which has been so characteristic of past
administrations. An analysis of the
estimates shows that the revenue for
1905 is expected to be fully 33 per
cent. above the actual revenue received
for the year 1903, the figures
being—1903, including Land Sales,
\$5,238,877.88; 1904, including Land
Sales, (estimated) \$6,763,391.00, whilst
for 1905 the estimate is \$7,198,611.00.
It will thus be seen that the Govern-
ment contemplate a very large increase
in the revenue of the Colony. The
actual revenue for the first half of 1904
amounts to \$3,203,959.94, which is
under half of the total estimate, but it
is very probable that the second half
of the year will show that the estimate
has erred, if there be any error,
on the correct side. The greatest
estimated increase under any head
in 1905 is that of Licenses and
Internal Revenue, not otherwise spe-
cified, which is considered to provide no
less than 69 per cent. more than in 1903.
Other items show an increase, but the
ratio is nothing like so high as that just
mentioned. In like manner the expendi-
ture is expected to be higher, than
1903—about 83 per cent., so that the
revenue is estimated to increase at one-
half per cent. more than the expenditure
from 1903 to 1905. This increase will
provide a surplus instead of a deficiency,
for whereas in 1903 the expenditure
exceeded the revenue by \$157,811.00 in
1905 the positions will be reversed if
the expectations of the Government are
fulfilled, the revenue being \$23,419.00
more than the expenditure. In the ex-
penditure vote a general all round in-
crease is shown, and a sum of
\$1,815,300 has been set down to
carry on the public works now in
hand. The allocation of this sum was
explained by His Excellency the
Governor, and will cover: Buildings—
Bacteriological Institute, \$30,000;
Additional Storey to Central Police

Station, \$13,000; Disinfecting Station,
Kowloon, including Quarters for In-
spector and Office for Medical Officer
of Health, \$4,200; Government Civil
Hospital, Extension to Staff Quarters,
\$20,000; Gunpowder Depot, Gravel
Island, \$50,000; Harbour Office,
\$43,000; Law Court, \$160,000;
Markets at Mong-kok-tai, \$5,000;
Western Markets, \$67,000; Post Office,
\$185,000; Post Office at Shanghai,
\$15,000; Prison, \$10,000; Public
Latrines and Urinals, \$12,000; School,
Yamutai, \$12,000; Tai Po, Quar-
ters for Officers, \$15,500; Volunteer
Headquarters (Contribution), \$5,000.
Drainage Works—Gullies Re-construc-
tion, \$10,000; Training Nullahs,
\$20,000; Miscellaneous Drainage
Works, \$45,000; Extension of Gas
Lighting, \$2,500; Miscellaneous Works,
\$35,000; Reclamation, Tai-kok-tai,
\$20,500; Public Health and Build-
ings Ordinance, 1903—Compensation,
\$20,000; Insanitary Property Re-
sumptions, \$150,000. Roads—Form-
ing and Kerbing Streets, \$40,000;
Kowloon Roads, \$20,000; Road across
King's Park, \$9,000; Store Account,
\$100. Water Supply—Albany Filter
Beds, Alterations and Repairs, \$20,000;
Kowloon Water-works Gravitation
Scheme, \$350,000; Miscellaneous
Water-works, \$20,000; Peak Supply
and Reconstruction of No. 2 Tank,
\$10,000; Tytan Tuk Scheme, \$400,000.
A total of \$1,815,300. It will be seen
from this list that the works in hand
are extensive, and the Government can
be fully excused for not wishing to
undertake any more this year. What
we have reason to hope for is a con-
tinuation of the present forward policy.

LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The annual general meeting of the
Hongkong Cricket Club will be held on
Tuesday next at 5.30 p.m.

Hongkong Christian Union.

The usual devotional meeting will be
held on Monday afternoon at 5.15 in the
Lecture room of the European Y.M.C.A.,
Alexandra Buildings, and will be con-
ducted by the Rev. W. J. Southam. All are
cordially invited.

Typhoon Warning.

The United States Consul General,
Mr E. S. Bragg, informs us that he has
received an intimation from the Manila
Observatory, dated September 17, 10 a.m.,
to the effect that there is a depression west
of Bolinas.

Court's Decision Must Be Obeyed.

Six Chinese, who recently journeyed to
Lantau Island for the purpose of ejecting
an aged woman from a house to which they
laid claim but to which the Land Court had
decided that they had no title, were reprim-
anded by Mr J. H. Kemp, at the Magis-
tracy this morning. The men were reminded
by His Worship that when the Courts have
given a decision they meant it was to be
obeyed, and litigants were compelled, under
pain and penalties, to abide by them. They
would get into serious trouble if they again
attempted to take the law into their own
hands. The first defendant was fined \$40,
the second \$15, and the other four \$5 each.

King of Sweden's Accession.

To-morrow is the 32nd anniversary of
the accession of King Oscar II to the
throne of Sweden and Norway, and Stock-
holm and Christiania, the respective
capitals, will be in gala uniform in honour
of the occasion. The King is 65 years of
age, having been born at Stockholm on
January 21, 1829. In 1857 he married
Sophia, the daughter of the late Duke
William of Nassau, by whom he had three
sons. The Crown Prince Oscar Gustaf
Adolf, Duke of Wermland, was born on
June 16, 1859, and married Victoria, the
daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden on
September 20, 1881. The other sons of
the King are Prince Oscar Augustus of
Bernadotte, Prince Oscar Charles Guil-
laume, Duke of Westrogothia, and Prince
Eugene Napoleon Nicholas, Duke of
Nerice.

The latest juvenile prodigy is Carmen
Sylvia, a little girl of eight, who appears as
a vocalist, and is said to take higher notes
than Madame Patti.

The Armenians claim direct descent from
Noah, on the ground that he settled in
their country after the Flood. Armenia
has been conquered successively by 42
different nations.

All heat records in Paris for the last fifty
years have been broken by the recent heat-
wave. The temperature reached 98 in the
shade. There have been numerous deaths
from sunstroke; in one day over a score
succumbed. At Archives the mercury
reached 103 in the shade.

HOW TO AVOID THE DANGERS

OF A COLD.—Everyone must
realize the dangers attending a severe cold,
and that it is always prudent to remain in-
doors until the danger is passed. Many,
however, do not feel able to lose the time
and will be interested in knowing that a
severe cold may be broken up and all
danger avoided by the prompt use of Cham-
berlain's Cough Remedy. It not only
cures, but cures quickly and completely
any tendency toward pneumonia. For sale
by All Dealers; WATKINS & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.

GENERAL NEWS.

'It's an ill-wind'—The Bishop of
London states that a subscription of £25 has
been sent to the local school by a
name by an undertaker, who made the
donation as a thank-offering 'because trade
has been so brisk of late.'

An amusing story of Millais is told in
a New York paper, on the authority of an
American artist. While Sir John was
painting 'Ophelia' one day after noon
among the reeds and rushes of the Tay a
voice from behind a hedge asked: 'Man,
did ye ever try photography?' 'No,
never,' said Sir John, and he continued to
paint slowly. 'It's a hantie quicker,' said
the voice. 'Yes, I suppose so,' the painter
agreed. Then the voice said, blithely,
'An' it's mair like the place.'

Lawyers' Fees in Bangkok.

Steps have now been taken says the
Bangkok Times, to remedy a defect in re-
gard to which the administration of justice
in Bangkok has hitherto ignored modern
requirements. A Royal Decree was signed
on August 20, providing that the party to
a suit who wins the case shall recover costs
in the shape of a fee for a lawyer if he has
been so represented. Hitherto there has
been no such provision in the court rules,
and indeed according to the older exponents
of Siam law it, in effect, did not recognise
the lawyer as such. The preamble to the
new Decree, however, sets forth that the
ordinary litigant in an important case
requires the assistance of one who is law-
fully in the law, and that therefore it is only
fair that the costs recovered should include
provision for legal representation. The sche-
dule which is attached to the new law pro-
vides that the Court shall allow such costs
on one of three scales, in accordance with the
difficulty and importance of the case, while
in addition, of course, the amount allowed
varies with the amount of money involved
in the suit. The actual amount of such
costs allowed is left in the discretion of the
Court, the limit being fixed in the scale.
It would seem from the schedule, however,
that the three scales only apply to Courts
of first instance, and that a smaller amount
is allowed in the Appeal Court or the Dika
Court than in the original Court.

Foreign Law in a British Court.

An interesting question was discussed
in the British Court at Bangkok on
September 3, whether foreign law, such as
Mahomedan law, could be legally ad-
ministered by a British Court in an extra-
territorial country. It arose out of a re-
mark by Mr W. A. G. Tillock in his ad-
dress for the defence in the case of
Mohamed Sultan v. Katiya. He referred
to the original suit brought by Katiya
against Mohamed Sultan in 1902, for sums
of Rs. 2500 which was borrowed from her
by her husband for the purchase of three
cattle heads. Counsel submitted that all
claims in the British Court in Siam,
whether as between husband and wife or
between father and son, or between any
relations at all, must be decided according
to English Law. He submitted that the
Court could not decide cases between hus-
band and wife according to the parties' own
territorial country. If this Court could decide
such cases then it must possess a knowledge
of the national law under which they fell,
and have evidence of that law as foreign
law as proved in the courts in England. In
the original suit between these parties there
was no evidence produced of Mahomedan
law. His Honour Acting Judge Wilkinson
said that he could not accept counsel's view
for one moment. In extra-territorial courts,
in cases affecting marriages, wills, etc., the
laws of the different nationalities concerned,
within the jurisdiction of the Court, might
differ. It was the duty of the Court to
consider those laws and to administer
them. The same thing obtained in re-
gard to Scottish wills and marriages; the
Court would administer the Scots law. The
British Court in Siam was part of Eng-
land and under the law of England the
parties' personal was administered in cases
of this kind.

Waterloo.

French commentaries on the battle of
Waterloo, written with impartiality and
 candour, are not so common as might be
wished; and particular interest attaches to
an article in the August Cornhill by Lieut-
Col. Piquart, an officer so well known
through his connection with the Dreyfus
case that one is apt to forget his great
reputation as a military critic. Of this
article the Globe writes—

He has taken as his text the ill-judged
and ungenerous speech of the German Em-
peror, in which it is claimed for Blucher
that the Prussians that they had 'saved the
English Army from destruction.' Col.
Piquart points out, what is a commonplace
with us, though apparently unknown in
Germany, that Wellington only accepted
battle on June 18, because Blucher had
undertaken to co-operate with him, and
that if he had not been certain both of the
will and of the ability of old Marshal
Blucher, he could have fallen back behind
the Scheldt without any difficulty. So far
from arriving unexpectedly on the field
of action as a 'Deus ex machina,'
Blucher merely carried out the share of
the operations assigned to him, though
the hardness of the roads delayed his
appearance until a critical stage in the
battle. To his indomitable energy and un-
conquerable devotion to the common cause
British writers have never failed to do
justice. But Col. Piquart reminds the
reader—that if Blucher's troops were in a
state to co-operate with Wellington on the
18th at Waterloo it was solely because by
engaging Ney at Quatre Bras on the 16th
the British Army had saved the Prussians
from destruction. If Picton and his gallant
comrades had not held Ney in check, and
prevented him from falling on the Prussian
flank at Ligny, as Napoleon had planned,
Blucher's defeat would have been turned
into a rout, and there would have been no
battle of Waterloo at all. The saviours of
Waterloo, if saviours they were, had first
been saved themselves.

Throughout trying to intone, or even sing,
parts of the service, many unmusical
clergymen had lost, if they ever possessed,
the art of public reading, says the Bishop
of Wakefield.

The kestrel is possessed of such wonderful
powers of sight that it is able to see a
mouse when it is itself at such a height in
the air that it is invisible to the naked
human eye.

Two war trophies—a 3 in. Krupp gun from
South Africa and a bronze 6 in gun from
China—have been allotted to London
by the War Office, and the London County
Council proposes to place them in the
Victoria Embankment Gardens.

THE IDEA which some people have that
chronic diarrhoea is incurable is a
mistake. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and
Diarrhoea Remedy not only gives imme-
diate relief but will effect a permanent
cure. It never fails and is pleasant to
take. For sale by All Dealers; WATKINS
& Co., Ltd., General Agents.

GENERAL NEWS.

The firman of the a.s. Sarpedon who
was found guilty of murdering another on
the high sea, was hanged at the Singapore
Gaal on September 6.

Eighty Inches of Rain.

The Times of Ceylon remarks: 'We have
published rainfalls from all sorts of estates
and districts, but we think Mr Prior
Palmer's record for June—75 inches on
Mayfield—pretty good. He tells us though
that Watawala measured 80 inches in June.
The monsoon is now, however, quite over,
and the flush is fast pouring into all
factories.'

Will Not Kill the Tsar.

By the way a Russian correspondent
states in the Times:—I have been informed
on good authority that the revolutionists
intimated to the Emperor a short time ago
that, as they did not regard him as primarily
responsible for the policy of repression,
they would not make any attempts against
him personally; but that they would be
inexorable towards those of his Ministers
with whom lay the real responsibility.

Shipwrecked Men Murdered.

BY TELEGRAPH.

['CHINA MAIL'S' EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]
SUPPLIED BY REUTER, VIA HONKONG.
[Received on September 17, at 4.21 a.m.]

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

Hopes in Russia Revived in France.

LONDON, September 16.
The report forwarded to St. Petersburg by General Kuropatkin with regard to the battle of Liaoyang has been favourably commented upon by French military critics.

It has revived hopes in France that Russia will eventually be successful.

THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

Conducted 'Better than Anticipated.'

Remarks by the 'Telegraph.'

LONDON, September 16.
The Daily Telegraph, in referring to the surprise evoked in Japan by the announcement that a change had taken place in British views with regard to Russian strategy, states that while the British had great admiration for their ally and their faith in their ultimate triumph was undiminished, it would be possible to ignore the fact that the Russians had done better than had been anticipated.

FIGHTING AT KAMCHATKA.

Japanese Proclaim Victory.
LONDON, September 16.
Viceroy Alexieff reports that fighting took place in the Kamchatka Peninsula in July last between Russian Militiamen and Japanese fishermen.

The Japanese had proclaimed Kamchatka to be a Japanese Protectorate, which caused the militia to attack them. The Viceroy claims that the Japanese were driven off, after sustaining heavy losses.

GENERAL FOMIN KILLED.

LONDON, September 16.
General Kuropatkin mentions that General Fomin was killed at Yantai.

BAD FOR RUSSIA.

The Times, discussing the financial position of the combatants, holds that the continuance of operations will impose a greater drain on Russia, than on Japan, who seems prepared as scientifically in the financial sphere as in the fighting services.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

It is announced in St. Petersburg that the Baltic fleet will stay some time at Libau before proceeding to the Far East.

THE RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Besides the Dersow yesterday, the Terk stopped the British vessels Marip Grand on the 14th instant and the Zerkher on the 15th instant.

THE 'LENA' DISMANTLES.

Captain Berinsky, of the Lena, has intimated to the United States authorities, that he desires to dismantle, and remain at San Francisco until the end of the war.

The Newspaper for Soldiers.

The Patrie publishes from the newspaper specially founded for the Russian troops in Manchuria. The Messenger of the Manchurian Army, the following curious sample of Russian comment on the progress of the war:

For the last five months Japan has been committing in the eyes of the whole world, a most honourable suicide with infernal stupidity. Japan continues to send her divisions and ships to be destroyed, for she prefers to be killed in war and to die of hunger in Manchuria rather than at home. What has Japan gained during the last five months? What has she done? Absolutely nothing. She is in a state of nervous victory, but she has lost nearly half her fleet and is further than ever from final success. Moreover, Japan is doing what she can to realize completely the plan of campaign which we had foreseen. She is continuing to cut her way through Manchuria to the destruction awaiting her in the narrow defiles and ravines of this region. Generals Kuroki and Oku are beginning over again the fatal blunders of Charles XII. and Napoleon by pushing further and further inland, blunders for which they were cruelly punished.

The Point, an organ which is exceptionally friendly to Russia, speaks of the above as an extraordinary way of regarding the course of the war, and points out that all the Russian military organs have long since fallen into the hands of the Japanese.

France and the War.

The Kief correspondent of the Standard writes on July 30.—A recently retired member of the Russian Diplomatic Service informs me that Count Lamsdorff was two months ago distinctly asked to understand from the Czar, 'Under what conditions would France permit herself to be drawn, directly or indirectly, into a struggle, the object of which was the possession of Manchuria.' It would be an altogether different question if the territorial integrity of the Russian Empire were

assailed by a hostile combination. Both belligerents in the Far East are fighting on foreign territory, and whether, ultimately the war will be carried into the territory of France will be strictly maintained. On this point, added my informant, there was, undoubtedly, a perfect understanding, between France and England.

War Notes.

The Peking Court is reported to have engaged an American lady, Miss Mary Reynolds, to teach English to the Emperor's nephews and nieces.

Yokohama and Tokyo became forests of flags when the final victory at Liaoyang was announced. There were great celebrations, too, at Osaka, Kobe, and other cities.

Preparations are being made on a large scale for the wintering of the Japanese armies in Manchuria.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Teams of ten men each, the eight best to count in the score, from H. M. S. Rosario and the Royal Engineers, met in a shooting match at the Hongkong Rifle Range on September 15. The result was a win for the Rosario team by 26 points. Forty Officer Evitt, with a total of 86, being the highest scorer.

The full scores are as follows:—

H. M. S. 'ROSARIO'	200	400	500	Total.
P. O. Evitt	33	34	29	96
Pte. Maloney	33	32	27	92
Ship's Cpl. Barton	26	34	29	89
A. B. Savage	28	30	28	86
Captain Vivian	39	30	23	83
Mr. Way Gunner	2	32	28	63
P. O. Hinton	29	26	24	79
Chief Gunner Cooper	28	22	23	73

Surgeon Clark (67) and A. B. Healy (41) also shot.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

ROYAL ENGINEERS	200	400	500	Total.
Corporal McEwen	33	34	27	94
Staff Sgt. Harris	28	30	28	86
Sgt. Thornhill	33	29	26	88
Corporal Tennant	27	28	25	80
Corporal Moore	31	31	18	80
Sapper Coyle	23	20	24	77
Upper Troop	29	26	19	74
1 Corporal Meslin	29	21	22	72

Staff Sergeant McEwen (70) and Corporal Stevens (65) also shot.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual Report of the Hongkong Cricket Club for 1903 is now being issued to the credit of the Club, at \$4.00 per copy.

The latter will be increased by \$3,250 when all the Debenture-holders have taken up their holdings. The Club sent a team up to Shanghai in October last, which defeated the home XI, by an innings and 25 runs. The thanks of the Club are due to the Shanghai community for the generous hospitality extended to their representatives during their visit. The Club played fifteen Cricket Matches against the Navy, Garrison, etc., of which nine were won, three lost, and three drawn. There were also played eight other matches, such as 'The School and Universities', 'The Rest', etc. Mr. W. C. D. Turner, who led the batting averages with 56.31, and Mr. C. R. S. Cooper were first in bowling with an average of 10.30 for 26 wickets.

The following scores of 100 and over were made:—Mr. W. C. D. Turner, 198, 115 (not out), and 104; Lieut. W. F. Lumsden, 101. In October last the Hongkong Cricket League was formed and did much to stimulate local Cricket. Eight Clubs joined and the H. K. C. C. was represented by a 'Reserve' team from which seventeen of the more prominent players of the Club and all Naval and Army members were excluded. After making a bad start the 'Reserve' team improved considerably and eventually took fourth place in the Competition. At the close of the Cricket Season a fairly strong Club XI met XV. selected players of the League Clubs and on an interesting game by 31 runs. The Old Pavilion was demolished, and in accordance with the resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on February 12th, the building of the New Pavilion was commenced in April last. The latter is now approaching completion. The Government has granted the Club a license to take in the pathway on the North side of the Cricket Ground, and this matter will be brought forward at the Annual General Meeting. The invitations extended to the Singapore and Shanghai Clubs to send teams here for an Inter-Port Cricket week have been accepted, and the first match is provisionally fixed for November 11th.

The Annual Lawn Tennis Match against the Ladies' Recreation Club was played on April 20 and resulted in a win for the Cricket Club by 81 games to 77. The Annual Lawn Tennis Tournament was played during April and May. The Championship was again won by Mr. Hancock. The 'A' Class Singles Handicap was won by Mr. A. Hancock, and the 'B' Class Singles Handicap by Mr. R. Manning. Messrs. H. and R. Hancock won the Doubles Handicap, and the Hon. J. M. Atkinson and Mr. J. Sercombe Smith were the winners of the Professional Pairs. The Annual Racquets Tournament was played in April. The Championship was again won by Mr. Hancock, who also won the Singles Handicap and, with his brother, Mr. R. Hancock, the Doubles Handicap. The thanks of the Club are due to the Officers of H.M. Navy and Army who so kindly lent their Bands; to Mr. P. W. Goldring for making out the Cricket averages, and to Mr. A. R. Laws for acting as the referee in the 'A' Class Singles Handicap. Lieut. Rimsington, S.F., Lieut. Solis, R.N., resigned their places on your Committee on leaving the Colony, and Major Chichester and Mr. A. Wilson, R.N., were elected in their stead. Mr. H. Arthur has also left the Colony but his place has not been filled. Mr. A. G. Ward retires from the post of Secretary, and Mr. A. R. Laws has been appointed to succeed him. During the year 83 new members joined the Club. The total number of members is now 478, and there are 130 Naval Subscribers.

NOTHING LIKE EXPERIENCE.

'One truth learned by actual experience does more good than ten experiences one hears about.' Tell a man that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy will cure cholera morbus, and he will most likely forget it before the end of the day. Tell him that under no circumstances would France permit herself to be drawn, directly or indirectly, into a struggle, the object of which was the possession of Manchuria. It would be an altogether different question if the territorial integrity of the Russian Empire were

assailed by a hostile combination. Both belligerents in the Far East are fighting on foreign territory, and whether, ultimately the war will be carried into the territory of France will be strictly maintained. On this point, added my informant, there was, undoubtedly, a perfect understanding, between France and England.

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FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN KUROPATKIN.

The Commander-in-Chief's Deep Scheme.

To the leading newspapers of Paris, the rumors of the steady decline of General Kuropatkin in the estimation of the Czar seem portents of a serious character. Organs of the importance of the Temps, the Journal des Debats, the Gaulois, and the Figaro remain firmly convinced that 'Kuropatkin's plan' is not only the path of safety for Russian strategy, but that the present commander-in-chief of the military forces is the one man competent to carry it through to ultimate success. These great dailies do not seem to know what to make of such stories as those in the Paris Matin, to the effect that Kuropatkin is to be provided with an associate, the Russian army at the front is to be divided, and Admiral Alexieff to be invested with a vague kind of supremacy over everybody. It is difficult to reconcile these reports with all that has been said of Kuropatkin's plan by those French organs which devote so much of their space to its praise and elucidation.

The 'plan' is familiar enough. Kuropatkin, asserts the Figaro, means to retreat as far as Harbin, if necessary, but when he has 500,000 men ready to take the field, he will advance upon his objective, which is Tokyo itself. The Temps has just put it less grandiloquently:—

'In the face of the superior forces of the Japanese it was necessary to adopt the tactics of 1912 and to retire continually, but not to offer battle until the time came when circumstances permitted the Russians to advance everywhere with a considerable numerical superiority. General Kuropatkin foresaw the criticism his plan would inspire, and he even reckoned upon the possibility of the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese. That is why he remarked, at the time of his departure for the front, that he would at first be accused of incapacity in not having prevented the advance of the Japanese, and subsequently of treason in having handed Port Arthur over to the enemy. These criticisms have already been met in St. Petersburg, and efforts are being made to bring them to the attention of the Czar. They are upheld by political considerations of which Admiral Alexieff is making himself the vehicle.

The efforts to discredit Kuropatkin will not be successful, in the opinion of the organ of the French Foreign Office, and its source of information and belief is to be of the very best. At the same time it admits that the enemies of Kuropatkin are powerful and determined:—

'They are not satisfied, moreover, with criticizing Kuropatkin's plan. They criticize his military capacity. As the foundation of his reputation was laid under the aegis of Skobelev, whose chief of state he was, his enemies are now attempting to prove that Skobelev did not think much of Kuropatkin, who never could do anything of consequence unless in concert with a great general. Some are dwelling upon the fact that during the attack upon the Green Mountains before Plevna, it was announced to Skobelev that Kuropatkin had been wounded. Skobelev paid no attention and continued his movement. Others declare that Skobelev once said to Kuropatkin: 'Alexis Nicolaievitch, you are an ambitious man and you will have a fine career, but do not forget my advice. Never accept an independent post in the year you will have to direct affairs.' This was probably uttered in connection with a recent observation by one of Kuropatkin's enemies: 'At present he only wants a Skobelev, and all would go well if he had one. Many persons in this group accused Kuropatkin of boundless ambition.

The disservice to Kuropatkin is not less, according to this authority, than that in the theatre of war itself:—

'Great is said to be the discontent against Kuropatkin among the troops in the Far East, especially with regard to his strategy. They are more and more losing confidence in their chief, and they hold him responsible for all that is happening. They pretend that it was from jealousy that he sent away General Linvitch, the most popular commander in the Far East, who has been despatched to Vladivostok. The more moderate urge that Kuropatkin is good for nothing but a chief of staff. He is a theoretical strategist, a skillful maneuverer, but he is not a tactician. He is not a tactician, a man who thinks more of the people. All that is known of his participation in the war in central Asia and in the Near East reveals him as a circumspetuous man, the enemy of all fiery impetuosity. Skobelev highly esteemed him and admired his methodical traits.

Kuropatkin's plan is the only one possible in the mountainous region through which the three Japanese armies have been advancing:—

'Mountain warfare is a very specialized branch of the art. The Russian soldier and the Russian officer are essentially combatants of the plain. They can not adapt themselves to the art of fighting in the mountains. On this point the old masters of Alpine warfare could furnish useful maxims, whether one goes as far back as 1635, to the Duke de Rohan, directing his campaign of Valtenne against the imperial troops, or whether one prefers to refer simply to the fighting of the Alps in 1795. To one of these authorities mountaineering warfare was, above all things, a matter of decision. You must advance, as in the plain, to the point you wish to carry, and attack it, with all your forces brought together, with no loss of time and without a thought of turning back. The other authority has never taken the trouble to do by means of text-books, and what they will never learn except through their own experience.

Russia lagged very much behind the other nations in the military reorganization that is in progress throughout Europe between 1896 and 1897, we are reminded that the Japanese of 1894. In the midst of her military reorganization, too, she was surprised, in 1897, by a sudden attack with national back-windness. Military reorganization is particularly difficult and singularly complex in a state so vast, so populous, and in which the soldiers, a short time before, were yet a state so vast, so populous, and in which the military step by step as far as Mukden, as far as Harbin, perhaps. He will not be ready until September. Between now and then he realizes that any general movement of an offensive or even of a defensive nature would be premature, perilous, mad. His duty is to avoid it, to reduce step by step as far as Mukden, as far as Harbin, perhaps. He will not be ready until September. 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Shipping.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION COMPANY

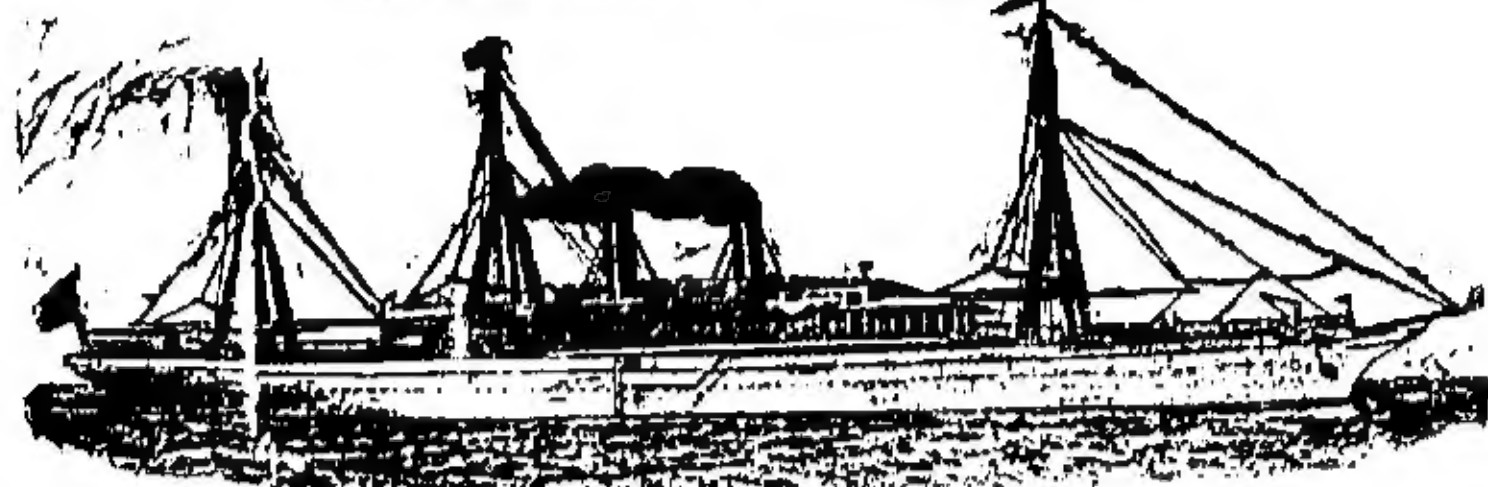
WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on the DATE named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	Mulla C. L. DANIEL	About 22nd September.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON	Nadia F. N. TILLARD	24th September.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON & ANTWERP, VIA SPAIN, FARGO, CUBA AND PORT SAID	Portugal R. H. W. BROWN	About 30th September.	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, September 16, 1904.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE,
VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.
Callings at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.
SAFETY, SPEED—PUNCTUALITY.

Empire Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse power. Speed 19 knots.
Sailing 8 to 7 days across the Pacific.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to Alteration.)

STEAMSHIP	Tons	Day	Time
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN	6000 Tons	Wednesday	Sept. 21, 1904
R.M.S. ATHLETIC	3882 Tons	Wednesday	Oct. 12
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF CHINA	6000 Tons	Wednesday	Oct. 19
R.M.S. TARTAR	4425 Tons	Wednesday	Nov. 2
R.M.S. EMPRESS OF INDIA	6000 Tons	Wednesday	Nov. 16

Hongkong to London: 1st Class, via St. Lawrence £60 via New York \$22.
Intermediate on Steamers: £10 \$42.
and 1st Class Rail: £10 \$42.

THE magnificent K.M.S. STEAMSHIP passing through the famous IZUMI LAND SEA OF JAPAN, usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.

Passengers booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.
SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, apply to
D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent,
100, Queen's Road, Hongkong, August 10, 1904.

PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN,
MOI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA—VIA
PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH
OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	Day	Time
NUMANTIA	1750	Wednesday	Oct. 10, 1904
NICOMEDIA	1750	Wednesday	Oct. 27, 1904
ARABIA	1483	Friday	Nov. 19, 1904

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Hongkong, September 12, 1904.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA
COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	M. STURGE, Capt. T. BRANT.	SUNDAY, 18th Sept., at 10 a.m.
ANPING, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	PROVIDENCE, Capt. K. ROBINSON.	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 10 a.m.
TAMSUI, Via SWATOW AND AMOY.	FRITHJOF, Capt. H. A. HARALDSEN.	SUNDAY, 25th Sept., at 10 a.m.

ON account of the present state of political affairs, all the Company's new Steamers have been requisitioned for Transport Service, and the above-named chartered Steamers have been secured instead for maintenance of the Company's Coastal Services. As soon as the state of Affairs permit the Company will resume running with its specially designed new Steamers.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s local Branch Office, at No. 5, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, September 12, 1904.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail.
PERLADES	3753	Purinton	About Sept. 19.
SHAWMUT	3606	W. M. Smith	About Sept. 24.
TRENTON	3606	T. W. Garlick	About Oct. 7.
LYRA	4417	G. V. Williams	About Oct. 20.

FOR MANILA.
The largest, steadiest, and most comfortable steamers for Manila.
S.S. TREMONT 9906 tons Capt. T. W. Garlick .. About 28th September.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
COUSINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDNESS.

The Twin-screw s.s. *Shawmut* and *Trenton* have just been fitted with very superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
For further information, apply to
Dodwell & Co., Limited,
GENERAL AGENTS,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, September 17, 1904.

Shipping.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL
EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST
AUSTRALIAN, JAVA, AND SUMATRA PORTS.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	ACHILLES	18th September.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	DEUCALION	1st October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	ULYSES	8th October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	JASON	14th October.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	AGAMEMNON	22nd October.

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	IDONEUS	20th Sept., at Noon.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	TYDOR	27th September.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	PATROCLOS	11th October.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PENDEUS	22nd October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ULYSES	29th October.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	ULYSES	5th November.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, ACOMA, and DEUCALION		3rd October.
PACIFIC COAST PORTS VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA		1st November.

For further particulars apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 17, 1904.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK TOWN,
CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,
SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

STEAMSHIP	Tons	Day	Time
MANILA	1750	Wednesday	20th September.
SHANGHAI	1750	Wednesday	27th September.
NINGPO AND SHANGHAI	1750	Wednesday	30th September.
MANILA, CEBU AND ILOILO	1750	Wednesday	30th September.
SWATOW, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	1750	Wednesday	30th September.

* The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these Steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze & Northern China Ports.
‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

N.B.—REDUCED SALOON FARES, Single and Return, To Manila and Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, September 14, 1904.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships.
—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and
Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrange-
ments for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captains.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	Manila Direct	Sept. 24, at 10 a.m.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila Direct	Oct. 1, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Shewan, Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 17, 1904.

SOUTH AFRICAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

HONGKONG DIRECT (or via CHIN-WAN-TAO or CHEFOO) to
DURBAN, NATAL.

THE following Chartered Steamers will run at Intervals of about 3 Weeks:—

S.S.	Tons	Captains	Day	Time
S.S. SWANLEY
S.S. COURTFIELD
S.S. ORANLEY
S.S. IKBAL
S.S. ASCOT
S.S. TWREDDALE
S.S. LUTHIAN
S.S. INKUM

For Freight, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, September 8, 1904.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN
JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS.	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS	JAVA PORTS.	First half of September.	JAPAN.	First half of Sept.
TJILATJAP	JAVA PORTS.	First half of October.	JAPAN.	First half of Oct.
TJIMAH	JAPAN.	Second half of September.	JAVA PORTS.	Second half of Sept.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands, India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
HEAD AGENCY,
Java-China-Japan Lijn,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

TELEPHONE No. 375.
Hongkong, September 3, 1904.

Shipping.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOSHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
HAITAN,
Captain ROACH, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th Inst., at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 16, 1904.



STEAM FOR
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA,
INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship NUBIA, Captain F. N. TILLARD, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from LONDON, BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 24th September, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports in connection with the Company's s.s. Himalaya, 6,898 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Goods for France and Fao for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Persia, due in London on the 6th November, 1904.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to
M. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 10, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
TRIESTE AND TRIESTE DIRECT, Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

(Taking cargo at through rates to the BRAZIL, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship
AUSTRIA,
Captain COLLANZI, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 30th Inst., p.m.

For information as to Passage & Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princo's Building.

Hongkong, September 2, 1904.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SAGAMI	About Sept. 30.
HINDUSTAN	About Oct. 8.

For Freight and further information, apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 7, 1904.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship
CLYVERBURN
Captain PARKER, will be despatched for the above Port on or about TUESDAY, the 18th October.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1904.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S. S. 'WING OHAI',
CAPTAIN SAMUEL BELLA SMITH.

DEPARTURE FROM HONGKONG on week days at 7.30 a.m.; from MACAO week days at 8.30 a.m.; from MACAO week days at about 2 p.m., Sundays at about 7.30 p.m. Fares (week days) 1st Class (including cabin and servant) \$3. Return Ticket \$4. 2nd class \$1.

On excursion Sundays 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket, includingiffin and dinner either on board or at Macao Hotel, \$5. On Sundays, \$5 extra will be charged for each cabin which has accommodation for 2 or more passengers.

Wharf—At the Western end of Wing Lok Street.

The steamer runs an excursion trip every Sunday. It takes only 34 hours to reach Macao.

2nd Floor, 16, Victoria Street.
Hongkong, September 7, 1903.

MACAO AND CANTON HOTELS.

A LITTLE CHANGE.

THE Round Trip from HONGKONG to MACAO, thence to CANTON and back to HONGKONG, will be found interesting and enjoyable.

Wm. FARMER,
Proprietor.

Hongkong, March 10, 1904.

Shipping.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship
YUENSANG,
Captain F. WHEELER, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 19th Inst., at 4 p.m.

This Steamer has superior Accommodation for First-class Passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 15, 1904.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, PONDICHERY, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DUBOUI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX.

Also
PORTS OF BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE.

ON TUESDAY, the 20th September, 1904, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship ERNEST SIMONS, Captain BOURBON, with MAIL, PASSENGERS, SPOILS, and CARGO, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, Via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSSHIPMENT.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian Line s.s. *Nova* bound for MARSEILLES via BOMBAH and ADEN.

Cargo and Spoils will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon only on Monday, the 19th September. Spoils and Parcels received until 4 p.m. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, September 7, 1904.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

TRIESTE, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 21st Inst., p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & Co.,
Agents,
Princo's Building.

Hongkong, September 14, 1904.

SHIRE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Company's Steamship

MERIONETHSHIRE, Captain G. C. CURRY, will be despatched for the above ports on or about FRIDAY, the 23rd September.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for Saloon Passengers.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 7, 1904.

MESSRS COOPER & CO.

TAILORS, DRAPERS & OUTFITTERS

BEG to announce that having engaged

the Services of a thorough knowledge and experience of Gents' Requirements, they are now in a position to undertake all Orders for every description of Tailoring Work and a Correct Fit and Style Guaranteed.

Every Requisite for Gents' Wear and personal use supplied at the most Reasonable Prices.

A Trial Order Earnestly Solicited.

Hongkong, September 8, 1904.

SIEN TING, Surgeon Dentist.

No. 14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.

10th SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.).

Matsins (11 a.m.): Responses, Psalms, Venite, Tuckey, Psalms, Darnley, Felton and Berwick; To Deum, Calkin in D.; Benediction, "Singer in D.; Anthem, "Send out Thy Light"; Communion, Hymn, 108.

Holy Communion (12 noon).

Kyrie, Frost in O.; Hymn, 215.

Evangelion (5.45 p.m.): Responses, Psalms, Stainer and Troutbeck; Magnificat, Jones in A.; Nunc Dimittis, Wickes in E.; Hymns, 205, 214 and 477; Vesper Hymn, Ward; Voluntary, Allegro, Smart; Lullaby in B flat, Markel.

Union Church, Kennedy Road.

11 a.m.: Worship, Sanctus, No. 232; Hymns, No. 393, Chant No. 10; Psalm, No. 111, Psalm, Ordinal; Hymn, No. 569; Hymn, No. 142.

6 p.m.: Worship—Hymn, No. 89; Hymn, No. 433; Hymn, No. 513; Hymn, No. 207; Hymn, No. 305.

After meeting 7 p.m.

Friday 8 p.m.: Entertainment.

Sunday 10th: Communion at 12 noon.

St. Peter's Church, Queen's Road West.

Morning Prayer—11 a.m.

Matsins (11 a.m.): Venite, Goss; To Deum, Lewis; Jubilate, Goss; Hymns, 286, 46, 686, 300.

Holy Communion (12.15).

Evangelion (5.30 p.m.): Magnificat, Hawes; Nunc Dimittis, Foster; Hymns, 57, 299, 633, 24.

The Church bazaar, beginning will call on the ship carrying goods to bring friends to the service between 9.15 and 10.30 a.m., and between 5.15 and 6 p.m. (Kowloon Police Pier 10.30 and 6 p.m. returning afterwards. The afternoon service is the "call day." All the stalls are free and unappropriated. Visitors welcome. Hymn books & needed.

Sunday School: 10.40 a.m.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.

Sunday 10.15 a.m.: Worship.

Sunday 9 p.m.: Worship.

Sunday 7.30 p.m.: Bible Reading.

Bucks provided. All seats free and unappropriated.

Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Arsenal Street.

Sunday afternoon 4 p.m.: Men's Bible Class.

Sunday evening 8 p.m.: Evangelistic Meeting.

Monday evening 8 p.m.: Church Meeting.

Sundays, Naval Depot Kowloon.

Evangelion: 6 p.m.

Holy Communion: 3rd Sunday—9 a.m.

Peak Church.

11 a.m.: Communion.

Deutsche Kirche.

HALL OF UNION CHURCH, KENNEDY ROAD.

Dance: 9.45 p.m.

PEOPLES AT HOTELS.

HOTEL ROYAL.

Mr. W. M. Anderson, Dr. Mackenzie.

Mr. R. B. Reville, Mr. C. Gordon Mackie.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 17.

Jacob Diederichsen, German steamer, 623.

B. Olsen, Pakhoi and Hollow Sept. 15.

General, JENSEN & Co.

Orange, Norwegian steamer, 1,001, Joh.

Dannevig, Bangkok September 8, Rice and

Meal, SANDER, WILSON & Co.

Tintau, German str., 1,002, O. Koch,

Kohsichang Sept. 10, Rice, Teakwood and

General, BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

September 17.

Carl Diederichsen, German steamer, 774,

H. Schalkier, Haiphong Sept. 15, General,

JENSEN & Co.

Karl, Swedish str., 688, G. Patterson,

Narvung and Chelof Sept. 11, General,

SANDER, WILSON & Co.

Albana, German str., 2,768, H. Peter-

sen, Manila Sept. 13, General, CARLWITZ

& Co.

Waltham, British str., 1,107, W. Brown,

Straitways Hoihow September 16, General,

CARLWITZ & Co.

Pleides, American str., 3,763, F. G.

Parrington, Manila Sept. 15, General,

DODWELL & Co. Ltd.

Rangoon, British str., 3,634, L. S. Cowan,

Rangoon September 8, Rice, JARDINE,

MATHESON & Co.

September 17.

Zafiro, for Manila.

Argosia, for Moji and Portland, Or.

Athal, for Manila.

Oscar II, for Moji.

Oscar II, for Moji.

Oscar II, for Moji.

Oscar II, for Moji.

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Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eleven sections, commencing from

Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked A, near the Kowloon shore B, and those in the body of the Shipping

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.

2. From Gas Works to Jardine's Wharf.

3. From Jardine's Wharf to the Harbour's Office.

4. From Harbour's Office to the Market.

5. From the Market to Peddar's Wharf.

6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

7. From Naval Yard to Minc Buildings.

8. From Minc Buildings to East Point.

9. From East Point to North Point.

10. Kowloon Wharves.

11. Jardine's Wharf.

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